FRAN JE

On Own Corresponder of

A feeling of we ariness begins to mingle with the intense intere & excited by the Neapolitan tragicomedy. Frow that everybody can foresee the denoueme at, we are growing impatient of the prolongation of the last scene; we are eager for the final tableau, of which the programme is already profished in Naples-the whole city illuminated; pieturesque groups of Garibaldi surrounded by his staff, soldiers, and crowds of citizens. The general cry of the European gallery to that very Poor Young Man, Francis, who lingers altogether superfluors on the stage, is, "Off! off!" He wags his unhappy, weak head this way and that, trying to listen to the double-distilled distraction of complexly contradictory counsels. The condition of Nespolitan royalty, hitherto unexampled in the bistory of revolutions, reminds us of the dead stuffed rat-king in the Museum of Natural History at Bonn. This Ratten-Konig is made up of three or four rats, whose tails in their tender youth got inextricably intertangled, and grew thus into the decussatedest snarl, so that, in spite of occasional spasmodic efforts, which counteracted each other, the wretched king was condemned to immobility in its dark hole in the walls of an old house. In the preparation for some desirable modern improve ments in the tower, the crumbling walls were demolished by vigorous workmen; the other rats ly, and so came to be preserved as a natural his porical curiosity where I saw him, at Bonn. Peo ple who are curious to see King Francis will be like to find him in the Austrian collection, already so rich in dead sovereigns-Henry V., Italian dukes,

It is a little remarkable, but not strange, that in the almost universal ratting of the late subjacents, they were never supporters of the Neapolitan throne—family relatives, noblesse, captains of land and sea forces, lazzaroni and all—the few leading men who still are faithful to this impossible royally are men whom King Francis his father of t'othered memory would have imprisoned, or exiled, or tor-In the last council held in the King's presence that we have heard of, and probably one of the positively last we shall hear of, it was Gen. Ulloa who proposed a plan of vigorous military defense of Naples a gainst Garibaldi. You recollect that Ulloa gallantiy defended Venice in 1848-49, whither he went from Lalogna in spite of King Fer-dinand's orders of recall. The only General that has seemed to fight heartily to the royal cause in the present revolution is Bosco, to whom well-mer-ited advances in military grade vere denied by Ferdinand on account of his comparati, e liberalise

Your readers will perhaps recollect that when some months ago, the opposition of the priestly party was most strongly manifested, your correspondent stated that within three years Napole in and the Church would be as good friends as ever. Inasmuch as there is and can be no friendship in the The meaning, however, was plain enough, as is its truth, which was not inspired by the prophetic spirit with which newspapers are endowed ex-officio, but by the reading of history. Napoleon and the Church are natural allies, whose common urgent interest in that honest men should not come to their rights as citizens and individuals.

The Church wanted him to maintain its old rights and wrongs against all comers—the statu quo against the fatal momentum of progress—the Middle Ages against 1860. Which being presently impolitic and in the shortest of runs impossible, he respect-fully declined to do or at empt. Then the Church party tried the experiment of scaring him by a show of opposition, which was on the whole rather a misthem, or to alarm the Emperor, who took advantage of the occasion to show the party that they were not his masters. At the same time, he rather increased than diminished church-building and re-pairing, and the other outward and visible signs of his devotion to religion, patent proof against all arhis devotion to religion, patent proof against all argument to the mass of the faithful that he was an enemy to the Church. This management and that condamnable Italian revolution have brought the party to their senses: Napoleon is the defender of

he Church again. He has sent orders to Gen. Noile, successor o Gen. Goyon in the command of the French garrison at Rome, to defend the city and a considerable district about it. The rest of the Papal States Lamoricière may defend if he can against the Italians. This is very bad, but that is better than nothing. Some of the thoroughgoing red-ultramontagnards would greatly prefer, since things have gone so far, that the Pope should not be protected (and kept) in Rome. Exile, "martyrdom," and a reaction offer better chances. The nation, however, and the majority of ultramontanes, who partake of the national feeling, would protest against the Pope's being let go to Bavaria. The poor old gentleman must be held fast in Rome for the honor of the French and the convenience of French policy. A regiment or two of troops have just been sent to increase the garrison of Ro some-to take the place of as many troops about to return, say others. It is not important to know which say is sooth; the essential is that France un dertakes to keep down revolution in that portion of the Papal States lying west of the Apenniues—for the present. To retain the other portion under the mild rule of the Vicegerent of our blessed Savior. Lamoricière has ordered his saintly mercenaries to put fire and sword to the towns on the first show of

Among kings gone and going in all directions, on all sorts of errands, this season, is that venerable improper person, Louis, ex-King of Bavaria, to Rome—whether to seek indulgences for his ex-friend, the Countess of Landsfeldt, or for himself, is

A fortnight ago and more that very heavy man, Prince Lucien Murat, got some one to write a letter for him in reply to a letter written (he says) by per-sons attached to him, as candidate for the throne of Naples. The amount of it is that he " is no friend " of revolutions and wars, and must not be used as " a catspaw to stir them up and draw roast chest-" puts out of them for other folks; still if the per " ple should of their own accord ask him to "their King, why then he is confident that his cousin, the Emperor, to whom he is quite de-"voted, will approve, and he will go right down and take possession of the Neapolitan Constitu-"tional Kingdom, which should be a member of " the Italian Confederation."

It seems there are people in the world who can imagine that Louis Napoleon is capable of support-ing Murat with something more than a comfortable income drawn from the State Treasury. He is as little likely to help him to a throne as his other

heavy cousin, Prince Napoleon.

The letter finally succeeding in making a little noise, The Moniteur of last Saturday published a note, the last half of which run thus: "but the " hepe contained in this letter of (the writer's) be ing able some day to go to Naples, with the con "sent and support of France, is too contrary to the will of the Emperor for him not to take the occa-" sion to officially disavow such a supposition." which, on the following day Lucie The Moniteur, wherein he protests that he never supposed any such a thing as the note supposes he sup

posed, and then adds rather eleverly (the Princess Murat is an intelligent American lady): "But I think, and meant to say, that, if the universa "suffrage, independent of all foreign influence, "manifested itself, the wishes of the people would "not be less respected in Naples than they have

been in other parts of Italy."
The speeches of Presidents of Councils Genera

are now all in; all singing, with variations, the peaceful time pitched to them by Government; the semi-official organs play accompaniment. The empire is peace—always has been peace, for that matter-and is dead set on being more so; besides, there is nothing in the way of peace; there is not any coalition, and Napoleon is in favor of it besides and for the rest he don't care a fig whether there is or not; Austria and her Emperor are objects of pro-found extrem. Such is the drift of semi-official edi-torials. There is a very decided effort making to prevent the tendency to coalition from growing stronger; to prevent the half-and-half arrangements of the Teplitz Conference, whatever they were from consolidating; to prevent the recent better feeling to prevent the feeling to prevent the recent better feeling to prevent the recent better feeling to prevent the recent better feeling to prevent the feeling to pre

between Austria and Russia from growing into entente cordiale and treaty stipulating. Remove the external pressure, and Austria and Prussia must fall spart again. The external pressure is fear of France. Hence the special cause of all the pacific France. Hence the special cause of all the pacine talk and writing; hence the effort to restrain Garibaldi, and the repeated enunciation of the doctrine of non-intervention. But with all this peaceful talk, Napelcon has undoubtedly a sincere desire for a few years of peace, to develop his politice economical reforms. Poor man! it is sadly doubtful whether he can have his way, the Italian question, and the more formidable Eastern question, standing

athwart it. That French expedition to Syria is but a beginning. Its lease is out in less than six months; no one supposes that it will come away then-at least that, if it should, new massacres of Christians would not follow. The hanging and shooting of two or three hundred of the vulgar mob of assassins only irritates the hatred and fanaticism of the rest. We must not forget that in their eyes these executions are heaven-winning martyrdoms; that they are solely owing to the presence of Christian troops persecutors of their faith and insulters of their nationality. On the other hand, the French national sentiment must be taken into account. It is thoroughly aroused, and will, without distinction of party, support the Emperor in any measures—not to say demand them of him—which have in view the efficient protection of the eastern Christians.

His Majesty is "progressing" in his south-eastern districts, accompanied by his "amiable lady," who gives in charities, wherever she goes, large money not her own, with a grace that peculiarly is, and that doubles their value—say the disinterested reporters; the recipients have not generally expressed themselves in print to that effect. The Improved themselves in print to that effect. perial couple are exposed to no end of speeches, some of which are rather laughable; but they must net laugh, so the monotony of the bore is uncelli The Mayor of Chambery, for example, actually had the face to say: "On this classic ground, Sire, of loyalty, you will find none but citizens happy to salute their legitimate sovereign," and again, in addressing the Empress, to style Savoy "the faith ful," par excellence. A year ago, the loyal and faith-ful mayor would probably have addressed the same phrases to the hereditary sovereign of Savoy.

Thanks to a few fair days within the last fortnight, the yield of the grain crops is hoped to be little less than that of an average year, and the price of flour has fallen.

Lamartine, writing in his usual excessively negligent manner about history, made some wonderful mis statements in the last number of his periodical Conver-sations. One will be sufficient specimen—he attrib-utes the French military occupation of Rome in June, 1849, to the orders of General Cavaignac, Dictator of the French Republic, who at that date had been six months a citizen under the presidency of Louis Napoleon! M. Lamartine's astounding mistakes in fact, and a part of his consequent errors of argument respecting the "Italian Question," which is of this Entretien, bave been very well corrected by Jules Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Cavaignae, in a brief, courteous, and just, for that the more severe letter to M. Lamartine, which you will find in your French files. Having completed his perfect defense of General Cavaignac with documentary proofs in hand, M. Bastide con-"I am pained, sir, to have had to recafy anything in lines written by you who are one of the glories of France. But your heart will appreciate the sentiment which obliges me to do it, since there is in question a friend who is no longer here to defend himse. ; a man whom his enemies could accuse of narrowness of mind, because he kept himself within the strict limits of duty, but who lacked only one vice, ambition, to be ranked among great genuises." Poor Lamartine ! Pellaten's letters to him were not unnity superscribed, à un Grand Homme Tombé." He has fainted, by the way; people pity him.

Michelet has nearly ready for the presss a new

volume, L'Enfant, a natural consequence, so to speak, of L'Amour and La Femme. He will probably end with the beginning, La Pere, and so complete his family library.

The Journal des Debats, speaking of the fine giff

sword which a deputation of Lishmen arely brought over to Marshal McMahon, and on which is ind "L'Irlande oppressée au brave soldat Mac-Mahon, fils de anciens rois," adds: "the pressed persons will cross the sea, and return with a passport furnished them by their oppress-

The French have another guess notion of what oppression is, and no notion at all of what is Irish rhetorical blarney. If Napoleon would only agree to oppress the editor of the Debats as Lord John Palmerston oppress the Irish, he would, in a onflict of suspicion and delight, exclaim, "But ve

Apropos of Palmerston, M. Lesseps has treated his last tirade against the enterprise of the canal of Sucz somewhat as M. Bartide has treated M. La-martine's historical errors. That an English statesman should be very jealous of that Suez canal project is most natural; but Palmerston's everiastng cant about it is ridiculous. If its practical re alization is so patently, absurdly impossible, why If Turkey is such a rapidly waste words on it? reforming country that only needs to be diligently let alone to take excellent care of itself, why set Sir Henry Bulwer to teasing, and badgering, and brow-beating its efficient sovereign, Abd ul Medjid, as though he were a feeble, nerveless puppet?

The French Academy proposes as the subject of the prize-poem for 1861 this very Isthmus of Suez. Nothing but a poet is lacking to write a grand poem on such a theme. As the verses will probably poor, it is a pity that the gold medal, worth 5,000 ranes, could not be given to the man who is doing the poem, Mong. Lessens.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20, 1860. The Ottoman Government appears now ex tremely desirous of regaining the favorable opinion of foreign Powers, and is more active and energetie than it has been for many years past. It has been much alarmed by the attitude and maneuvers of Russia, and feels that the entente between Eugland and France is too feeble to depend upon for assistance against its hereditary foe, the Czar. There is also more cooperation among the Sultan's Ministers and public functionaries than has existed since the reign of the late sovereign, Mohammed II., and its good effects are being seen in the daily business of the Porte. At the recommendation of the Supreme Council of State (called the Ahkiami Adlick), the Sultan has clothed the Grand Vizier, Mohammed Kibrisli Pasha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fund Pasha, both absent from the Capital, the former in Bosnia, and the latter in Syria, with almost unlimited powers. They are both men of remarkable ability and energy, and if any one can arrest the troubled state of these prov-

onces, it is these two high functionaries.

Occurrences here have, within the last month, been of so little interest, that I feel I cannot do better than allude to the present condition and state of the Ottoman Government in general, and the character of some of the more prominent men, in whose hands its destinies seem, at the present period, to be placed. There is much here to point out the cause of the decline of a once powerful nation, and if the process is not soon arrested, to tell the manner in which it ceased to exist.

The reforms of the Porte commenced in the reign of Sultan Selim III., who, it is said, was a very benevolent and well-intending sovereign. The frequent assassinations of the Sultans by the ferocious Janissaries led the reigning family and its friends to seek a new form of administration, and, if possible rid itself of these tyrantical troops. With their fall commenced new institutions, which were of a liberal nature, all tending to limit or restrict the direct action of the Sultans. It was also designed to de prive the various Ministers of State and the Governors of the Provinces of the almost unlimited power which they exercised in the Sultan's name. The first steps taken by Sultan Selim to this purpose cost him his life, and raised his nephew, Sultan

party soon regained its influence and strength, and placed Sultan Mohammed II., father of the present sovereign, Sultan Abd ul Medjid, upon the throne. It was a struggle for existence between the two rival elements, the reform party well knowing that if it failed, every member of it would be sacrificed by the Janissaries, who were held together by the secret vows of the religious order of the Bek Dervishes-thus creating those formidable troops into a religio-political order, as firmly wedded to each other as were the members of the Knights of Malta or the Crusaders.

Sultan Mohammed or Mahmoud II., though still a youth when he was placed upon the throne, warmly espoused the cause of those friends of his fanily who saved him from death, and raised him to be the head of the greatest Moslem nation then existing. He was the last of his race—the only living m smber of the family of Othman, and consequently was clothed with a prestige and a position, sacred in the eyes even of his worst foes. With the successful disbanding of the Janissaries and the prohibition of the Order of the Bek Tashee, you are familiar, and it need not be here dwelt upon. Various reforms were immediately entered upon by this Sultan, and during his event ful life, were carried out with more or To thus revolutionize a whole government and people, required men of firmness and ability, and a general cooperation between the various functiona-State. The Sultan thought to deprive his subjects of much of their religious fanaticism by changing their external appearance, and assimilating them to the people of other countries. He therefore commanded all of his officers to wear a dress, almost European, and set the example by assuming it himself. Having deprived all of his officers of the power of trying his subjects and condemning them to death, without his own sanction being first obtained, and forbid the barbarous custom of maining culprits for their crimes, as well as the infliction of the bastinado, he instituted local councils, called Medielisses, for their tr.al. of the Provinces were tribunals of premier inand their decisions required to referred for confirmation to the Supreme Council of the Capital. Here were very important measures adopted, excellent in the abstract, but which required competent men to carry The old Mussulmans, accustomed to have every question decided by the Holy Law of the Koran, naturally felt a repugnance to be governed by any other code of justice. The Sultan was accused of being an infidel, and of a desire to assimilate his people to the Giaours of Frankistan, while nothing was further from his mind. Such reforms called also for a firm sovereign, of an iron will and purpose, te lead them, and compel others to earry them out. During this phase of the reforms of the Ottoman Government, the Sultan was involved in a war with Russia, which, in the view of promoting the old designs of Catherine II., has always attacked the Porte wherever it seemed weakest Greece revolted against him, and the able Governor of Egypt, Mohammed Ali, made a bold stand for hereditary independence. The mind of the Sultan gave way before these difficulties. Great-hearted as was Sultan Mohammed, and fired with the ambition to become the reformer and regenerator of his Government and nation, he found relief from his distress in excitement, and died in 1839 of delirium tremens, on one of the hills behind Scutari called Bulgarlia, where he had been taken by his physician's advice, in the hope of saving his life by a withdrawal from all participation in the troubles which surrounded his Government, leaving only two sons, and several daughters, to inherit his and endeavor to renovate and ameliorate his sinking Empire. These sons were the present Sultan, Abd-ul-Medjid, and his brother, by another mother, Abd-ul-Aziz. The former was only some 15 years of age, of a feeble form and constitution, caused by his having had the small-pox when only 10 years old. The brother resembled more the father—of a

leftier stature, strong constitution, and excellent health. Great occasions in a nation usually raise up great men. Events make men; while men seldom can produce events of a beneficial character to their country. The repetition is generally baseful, and country, the square is generally baseful, and creates dissersions, which distract the people at large, demoralizing them, and result in disunton among those who would otherwise live in peaceful harmony as brethren. The iron will of a superior genius may avert such a consequence, and had Sultan Mohammed lived, and the Ottoman Empire been spared the causes of trouble already alluded to, it might he continued prosperous and advanced in the reforms which he had so commendinely commenced. During his short-lived careerfor he died in the prime of manhood-his assistants were mostly the older funtionaries of his father and The morale of the whole Ottoman people, Christian as well as Mussulman, experienced a shock, from which it has never recovered. The Sultan did not live to carry it through the stages of transition, so dangerous to a new people, or an old one, undergoing a severe change. The rengious fanaticism of a large portion of the Mussulman population, and the apathy of the Christians, remained in a great measure unchanged, and recent occur-ences show how difficult it is to cancel the traditional antipathies of men against each other. Such a change required half a century at least. cal as well as civil reforms may be peacefully effected in a long course of time, or by a violent revolution. Out of the latter much good may result, and it is hoped that the cruel attrocities committed in Syria between the rival factions, Druse and

Maronite, will result in lasting benefit. Among the various nationalities-so to call the on-Mussulman part of the population of the Otto man Empire-there has always existed an antago nistic feeling, difficult for the governing race to keep in order. It would be supposed that these would sympathize with each other, and endeavor to promote and advance common civil rights. This is far from being the case here. The Greek is not only the natural foe of the Mussulman, but he is constantly warring against the Armenian, and the same may be said of each of the religious political communieach of the religious political comm ties of the Empire, rendering it impossible for either ever to become the governing one, until education and liberality assume the ascendant over proper race to retain the direction of the whole. fanaticism. The Mussulman is, therefore, the only It is perfectly impossible for the Greeks to repos-sess themselves of the Empire, and to reign over There would be a struggle in Mussulman. which humanity would be terribly the sufferer.

The present Sultan has always been noted for hi-

benevolence, liberality, and desire to continue the reforms of his late father. In this he was ably supported by the late celebrated statesman, Redshid sha, whose untimely death was a serious loss to the Empire. The feebleness of the Sultan's health-and it may be said, also, of his mind-has produced se rious evils to grow up in the Government. The Severeign, and dissensions have grown up among the higher public men, followed by corruption and venality to an alarming extent. The whole Government is now composed of some ten or twelve men some of them animated with correct and patriotic views, and others of them, looking more to their personal advancement and the acquisition of wealth han to the welfare of the country. They are divided into two parties or factions, neither of which is disposed to allow the Sultan to know the rea state of things, and both are willing to encourage him to spend his time with his barem, and allow manage the Government. The influence which this state of things exercises on the country at large, is naturally an injurious one; and to support their individual views, they to support their individual views, they even seek the influence of the foreign legations. France, England, Russia, and even Austria, have, therefore, each their agents among the Sultan's Ministers; and to foreign interference as much as any other cause may be attributed the present feeble state of the country. The position attained by the masterly mind of the Emperor of France in European affairs naturally gives his Embassador much weight with the Porte and it is, perhaps, now the most prominent at the capital. Russia, still seeking to regain her lost prestige in the East, endcavers to profit by this state of things and to bring about the crisis so devoutly desired by her; and not daring to do this openly, she secretly excites both the Armenians and Greeks against the Sultan, while, if these could but look into the future, they would see no imclass of Greeks wish to regain this country for Russia. They know that the Sultan's Government, with all its faults, is fix more tolerant than the Russian; and as to, the Armenians, they have no other country can Turkey, and never can have any, under any circumstances. They, however, are becoming tools in the hands of the many secret agents of Russia, here and elsewhere, though they still abjectly crouch before their masters the Turks.

The Porte is well aware of the injury done it by the apathy, if not more, of its late Governors of Syria. In no part of the Empire is there more religious fanaticism than in Syria, and this is not limited to the Mussulmans, but extends to the Greeks and Catholics dwelling there. They are fiercely antagonistic elements, fostered by the elergy of France and Russia, and perhaps by the Emperors also. To suppose that the Porte wishes for such a state of things is extremely absurd, and I believe I may safely say, in view of the peculiar state of the Ottoman Government, one of transition, that it is one of the most tolerant in matters of religion in

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

The following letter from the United States Consul at Beyrout to Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, appears in

The Hartford Times of the 20th inst: "BEYROUT, Syria, Aug. 13, 1860. "SIR: A sad and fearful change has come over the face of Syria since your travels in the East. Monut Lebanon is one grand funeral pile, and Syria is filled with mourning, while the wail of more than ten thouwith mourning, while the wail of more than ten thou-sand new-made widows and orphans ascends to heaven. More than one hundred thousand starving, homeless Christians, whose houses have been burned, crops de-stroyed and property robbed, are crying for bread and

be d-tails of those horrible massacres are heart-"The details of those horrible massacres are heart-rending. Men, women and male children have been literally chopped into pieces by the pagan Druses. More than 10,000 Christians have perished in this cruel and fiendish cruesde. Nuns, priests, and the aged have been indiscriminately batchered; and everywhere the Turkish troops have joined with the Druses, and have even exceeded them in their brutal violation of wowen and the slaughter of their children. More than 5,000 Christians were slain in Damascus, and many women and girls were carried into slavery by the Arab Kurds and Moslems. But you have don't less heard these facts before. My object in calling your attention especially to the present state of Syria is to callst your sympathics before. My object in calling your attention especially to the present state of Syria is to ealist your sympathies in behalf of the 100 000 starving, fam'shed creatures, who have neither citting nor shelter. Women and children die daily from exposure and hunger! Our Relief Committee has been feeding more than 2 000 daily for several weeks, but now we must have help. I am sure that the people of Connecticut will heed the cry of these starving subtitudes, and I am confident that the subject needs only to be brought before you to secure your earnest and cordial cooperation. Anything you do in tringing this matter before the public of your State will be gratefully appreciated by the persecuted thousands of the blood-stained hills of Syria. I send you a copy of the Appeal of the Anglo American

send you a copy of the Appeal of the Anglo American Relief Committee.
"Mrs. Johann is quite ill from the effects of all the frightful seenes which have occurred within sight of Beyrout. We have buried two children since your de-

parture. .. Dr. and Mrv. Barclay of Jerusalem, who are with Tr. and Mr. Isarciay of Jerusalem.

Us now in Beyrout, beg so be remembered to you.

"Any fonds sent to me will be placed in the hands of the Committee, or will be disposed of according to the desire of the denore.

"With great respect and esteem, I remain Your sincere friend and obedient serv "J AUGUS CUS JOHNSON, U.S."
"To the Hon Thomas H. Shymour, Hartford, Co. " P. S .- One battalion of French troops arrived on the morning of August 16.

FROM THE PIKE'S GOLD REGION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER CITY, Pike's Peak, Sept. 11, 1860. The series of wanton murders and mysterious escapes of the criminals which a few weeks ago excited the community, have been succeeded by still more startling and alarming developments. The present condition of affairs is upprecedented in the history of this region, California or Australia. It is discovered that a gigantic secret organization of horse thiorea, acting under a written Constitution and oy-laws, bound together by the mont solemn oaths, employing a complete system of signs, grips, and pass-words, and extending in its ramifications to the Missouri River, has been in operation for several months past. It has succeeded in running off hundreds of cattle, horses and mules, committing murder when necessary to carry out its designs, and shielding its members from punishment whenever they have been detected. The public has been astounded to learn that it embraced several prominent citizens of Denver who bore an unsullied reputation in the community. But while these facts have been made known, the people are

which they were discovered. On the other hand, a secret Vigilance Con has been formed to ferret out the affair, and while the names of its members, the times and places of its meeting, and the exact evidence upon which it is acting, are all unknown to the public, has brought two of the leading horse thieves to a most summary and violent death, captured and examined three more, and sent parties in pursuit of others still, who have fled from the country. Between these two secret organizations the people at large are combewildered; the confidence of man in man to be utterly destroyed, except in cases of long and intimate acquaintance, and the public, having reached that point at which men are incapable of being surprised, is anxiously awaiting further

still in ignorance of the names of its members, the

details of its operations, and of the means through

developments.

The leading events of the past two weeks have been, briefly, these: An immense amount of stock had been previously stolen during the Summer, in cluding one hundred and three animals taken from this vicinity in a single night. At last, upward of fifty valuable horses and mules were taken at one from a ranche on the Platte, simultaneously with the wanton murder of two men engaged in making hay. An attempt was made to conceal the crime by burning the cabin which contained the bodies of the murdered men; and several arrow-heads found among the bones left the impression that the crime had been committed by the Indians. But the owners of the stock, who followed the thieves eighty miles across the desert toward the Arkansas, and were finally compelled to return unsuc essful because their horses gave out, ascertained that the fugitives were white men.

About the same time, two or three intercepted offers from Gordon, the escaped murderer, gave a lew to the horse-stealing organization, and two or three of its members were immediately secured by the Vigilance Committee. One of them, a heavy property-holder near town, was kept a prisoner five or six days, while the public were altogether in ignorance of his whereabouts. At the end of that me he again made his appearance, asserting that e had been absent on a business trip to the moun ain; but he was peculiarly haggard and worn, and seemed to have grown five years older in the terri-ble ordeal to which he had been subjected. It is enerally understood that he made a detailed conssion in writing, which was corroborated in everparticular by two of his confederates, who were xamined separately from him; and that the Com littee have refrained from giving these confessions the public until he has had sufficient time to settle up his business and escape from the country.

Meanwhile, one of the tri-weekly stages to the Missouri River, had just left Denver with five passengers, including A. C. Ford, esq., a well-known lawyer of this city. About three miles out, and almost in sight of Denver, it was stopped, at 10 o'clock in the morning, by eight men armed with double-barreled shot guns. They did not say a double-barreled shot guns. They did not say a single word, except to order Mr. Ford to get out and accompany them, and then to direct the driver to go on, both of which injunctions were very promptly obeyed. The last that the driver or pas ngers saw of Ford he was standing near the roadside, surrounded by his captors, and a few days road, riddled by eight buckshot. The men who took him were er tirely undisguised, and are understood to be well known here, but as all the passen gers have gone on to the river, and the driver, who ed to towd, was afterward warned, at the peril of his life, not to give their names, it is not generally known, or even suspected who they were,

owned considerable property in this city, and was maintaining two mistresses.

Nearly simultaneously with this death, another well-known citizen of Denver, John Shear, formerly extensively engaged in quartz mining, and more recently proprietor of the Vasquez House, came to an equally summary and violent end. Late in the ovening he was enticed from his home by an unknown and unsuspected visitor, and early the next morning his corpse was discovered daugling from a tree on the bank of the Platte, a mile north of the town. The tree bore a label with the words: 'This man was bung; he was proven to be a horse thief," written upon it in pencil in a disguised hand. Shear was about fifty years old, and had lived in Ne-braska and Michigan, but was born upon the Hudson River, where he is said to have wealthy and worthy relatives.

It is now asserted that Ford was the president, and Shear a prominent member of the horse-thieves, and that from the perfect system of the organization it would have been utterly impossible to convict them on a public trial, though the evidence of their guilt was overwhelming.

The United States Marshal has left for Leaven worth with a large number of witnesses against Gordon, the murderer of Gantz, and Latto, one of his alleged confederates, taken as a prisoner But as no man has ever yet been convicted of murder upon a legal trial in any Court in Kansas Territory, there is little hope that Gordon will ob-

tain justice.

The work upon Fort Wise, the new United States military post in the Arkansas, 210 miles southeast of Denver, is progressing rapidly, and two companies of cavalry have arrived there. All the Indians, except the Arapahoes, continue to manifest disaffection toward the whites, but no open hostilities have recently occurred.

A. D. R.

FROM PANAMA.

PANANA, Sept. 15, 1860.

From Our Own Correspondent.

If it was not lamentable to see people fighting with and killing each other for, what at the most can be called in Napoleonic terms "an idea," the revolution at present going on in this country would be intensely amusing. Rumors of the proceedings of the rival factions reached here a few days ago from Carthagena but the story was so confused that it was decided on all hands to await the arrival of the mail steamer in the hope of receiving some authentic information, but mirabile dietu, when the mail came in the accounts were more contradictory than ever. According to one statement the Government party had triumphed on every occasion, while the bulletins of the revolutionists claimed the victory on their side; the fact of the matter. ter is as far as it is possible to ascertain the fact—that in the interior the Osphiistas appear to have been defeated in a few small engagements, while at Santa Marta they succeeded in taking a portion of the city from the revolutionists; the whole matter is so mixed up, the statements of both parties are so unreliable that it would be useless to attempt to explain them; in a word, the revolution still continues in the interior States, with possibly a slight advantage to the Libera cause.

On the Pacific side we have news of the taking of On the Pacific side we have news of the taking of the town of Barbacos by the government party, and of the retreat of Magnera's son with his artillery and munitions of war; this account is probably true, as we have in this city eleven prisoners of war to vouch for its correctness. The following is a statement of the affair as published in the government organ here:

"After the action at Mira, which took place on the 28th of an gost, Intendente Zarama, with 200 men, attacked Barbacos from the dide of San Patho and the Governor. Sr Achial Measuers, dim as sed by the defect of his fares at the Mira retreated by the Telement rives toward lacunde, with att meeting oppsition, taking with tim the artillery and ordnate, leaving the town in the power of Zarama."

Beyond this there is no revolutionary news. It is

Beyond this there is no revolutionary news. probable that the contest will be a long one, and impossible to say which party will eventually succeed; but, to all appearances—taking an impurial view of the question—the revolutionists appear at present to have a little the best of it.

a little the best of it.

The mersage of Governor Obaldia to the State Legislature has been published since my last. The most important paregraph in it relates to the position of the State of Panama in view of the present state of affairs. state of Panana in the wortine present state of analys, and he suggests that if the revolutionis s succeed in upsetting the Confederation, that the State of Panana should declare its independence and place itself under the protection of America, England, and France; it is doubtful whether our legislators have among them political actumen enough to entertain such a proposition. The next most interesting paragraph in the message refers to the A. Thompson Chiriqui grant, to which the

Governor is opposed.

The Brooklyn, with a portion of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition is at Aspinwall. It appears that no provision has been made te forward the party to their destination, at the Gulf of Dulce on this side. The St. Mary's has no orders to that effect, and there is no other vessel of war in port.

It is said that the party who isnded at Boca del Torro

report favorably of the route as far as they had been able to judge from a preliminary examination.

We know nothing more of Walker's moves here than I have mentioned on my Central American news letter. The report publi hed in some of the New-York papers that a number of fillbusters were here waiting for Walker is incorrect. they are "men in buckram."

ncorrect. othing more.
Our Intendente bas got the little steamer Laura

Francis ready for sea at Aspinwall, and she sails in a few days to help the Government party in the State of Bolivar and Magdalena. Solivar and Magdalena.

The scrutiny of the electoral votes for Governor

takes place to-day in the Legislature. There is no doubt that Sr. Santiago de la Guardia will be elected. Sr. José de Obaldia the retiring Governor, will leave office, carrying with him the best wishes and the respect of all the foreign population for his urbanity of manner, conciliatory policy and prompt attention to all matters brought before him, either officially or other-wise, during his term of office.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION-THE POMOLOGICAL DISPLAY-IN RE THOROUGHBRED HORSES-TRI-AL OF FIRE ENGINES. From Our Own Reporter.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1860.

In looking at the stars, it makes a good deal of difference which end of the telescope is applied to the eye; and I think that if the correspondent who wrote on a facetious letter about the contributions at this National Show, which he saw on the first day, had called again yesterday, he would have found things alightly altered. The pomological display, so far from being the petry thing he pronounced it, is said by old pemologists, eminent members of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, to be the finest tout ensemble they ever saw. The floral tent, which, when he wrote, con tained "only five or six pots of withered shrubs," is no w quite filled by as preity a collection of potted plants and cut-flowers as he ever saw, even in Kentucky. The plants have been arranged after a new and most admirable fashion, viz: that of putting them on the ground, in bees and groups, instead of or shelves or high benches, where the giare of red pots and unsight ly display of bare stems diffend the eye.

In the Pomological Department, the horticulturist will be struck with the number of superior Western apples, and the extraordinary size of Eastern varieties.

which, in the genial clime have doubled their original size. As to grapes, one single vigneron, Mr. Fred Schueike, As to grapes, one single vigneron, Mr. Fred Schneike, a Swies, shows twenty-seven varieties of native varieties, and two more men, twenty each; while of pears Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., have 200 varieties each, separate and distinct, upon the table. There are plenty of things to complain of, as indeed there are at every agricultural show, but for the sake of justice, let us give the devil his due. I saw the Louisville show, to which "W. K." alludes, and I say it did not compare in the fruit and flower departments with this, either as regards quality or quantity. ments with this, either as regards quality or quantity. The implement diplay here is large, and comprises some it ventions of special merit; there were never better Short-horns, Devons, or Herefords shown in America than were there, although so far as numbers go, the fear of cattle disease has kept many away; the horte stables contain some of the best blooded stock of Ohio and Kentucky, and a number of Lexington colls, on their way here, were only provented from colling, because of a most remarkable decision of Ohio and Kentucay, and a humber of colles, on their way here, were only provented from coning, because of a most remarkable decision of Col. Josish W. Ware's, that Lexington is not a thoroughbred! He says that old Boston has a slip in his pedigree his dam, Alice Carneal, not being a cedigree danimal, and that hence Boston's world-renowned that the control of th Lexington is not a thoroughbred. This ruling will be both instructive and amosing to horse-breeders in England and America, and will provoke controversy to the extent of Col. Ware's utmost desire. The most remarkable of the thoroughbreds was old Fashion, how 27 years old, who took the \$500 premium in the he was years out, who took the 2000 premium in the face of competition by twelve or thirteen younger horses. There were no troitens except regular professional racers, but the show of M rgan and Black Hawks was large, and so far as stallions are concerned, remarkably fine. There were 13 horses in the \$500 rirg, for this class of stallions, which were nover surrounded in this country for excellence, although more passed in this country for excellence, although more horses competed at St. Louis last year; and, as to the

winner, Stockbridge Chief, a son of Hill's Black Hawk the world may be rearched in vain for the ine-tallion which came into an exhibition in fi-

There are more Herefords here than I have ever seen at a fair in America and of tetter quality. Thomas Aston of Elyres, Ohio, went to England last Spring and brought back with him a fine yearling built and two young he iters all of which have borne off blue ribbons from his show. His old cow, Dutchess, which was sown at the fairs lest year, with good success, less reaped a new harvest of gory here, and shows in the young call by ter side that it is the last it must not be deemed the least. Mr. Merryman's herd of Herefords has not been increased from last year by importations, but will be this Fall, for his cousin has gone to Engandae agent, to procure some of the best of the bred he can find in Surspanic or Herefordshire. Among the short-horns must be noticed and reverenced. Eng and as agent, to procore some of the best of the bred he can find in Shripshire or Hereford-hire. Among the short-horse must be noticed and reverenced. "New Year Day," the grand old bull belonging to C. M. Carke of Springfield, Onio; Bratus J. Clay sold bull, "Kettocky Dake" by Alexander's prize getter and prize-taker, "Duke of Avidrie," and Jeremiah Duncan's "Grand Duke," a half brother to Mr. Clay's

All along the back side of the grounds are strong the pens of hogs, sheep, and goats; nearly all of which are filled. As to the chickens and turkey stroy could also the chickens are the strong another this is only another. All along the back side of the grounds are strung the pens of hogs, sheep, and goats; nearly all of which are filled. As to the chickens and turkeys they could all be got on a common scoop shovel; this is only another evidence of the subsidence of that hen-fever at whose climax of intensity Mr. Burnbam presided in the connecil of doctors. Cashmere goars now seem likely to be fairly established as a branch of sgricul aral ladustry in due course of time. For awhite, Dr. Davis, of South Cardina, was the sale breeder, then it came Richard Peter's turn, and for the last few years he has held the stock in his own hards, and goue on accumulating a flock until he now has overthree hundred, over and above his this year's sales. From time to time he has sold as opportunity off red, and now the beautiful animals browse the sparse pastures of Texas, Kenneky, Ohio, and Tenne-see. Other importations have been made by other parties, and it is a fact that Peters his been beaten for the buck premium and some others, at his own is, edisly. I have been very skeptical as to the pecuniary profits of this stock, but I have been assured by officerat breeders on these grounds that they have a standing order for all the hair of the thoroughbreds they can clip (when once they can furnish enough to make it an object to put up machinery), at \$5 per pound. The har of the grades ranges lower as we go down to the common goat. The offered price in England is \$6 for three-quarter grades, and in America, to the same quality, \$6 for seven-eighths har for working into "slapacess" and "lesiers," with a small proportion of the real alpace hair. Mr. Alexa ider, of Kentucky, has not brought any cattle here, but has a large and fine collection of South Downs, some imported last year, and some bred at Woodbura farm. There are a number of Spanish Marinoes, all the way from Vermout shown by E. M. Bissell, which are fine specimens of a flock of 250 head.

There are a number of Spanish Marinoes, all the way from Vermout shown by E. M. Bissell, which are fi

of national importance. I refer to the stave sawing and dressing machine of Hurlbut & Doans of Uhicago, and the cotton seed oil machinery of Mr. W. R. Fee of Cincinnati. The stave-cutter is important enough in its way, when we consider the millions of barrels and keeps annually used, but the letter promises to give the South a new arm of power, and a vast revenue. There have been stave machines lives ted before; in fact there is one alongside this, but I do not resollect one which embraces so many good features as Harlbut's. The stave is sawed by two circular saws, working horizontally, set at any desired angle. The back of the save, or the "necessary site," as it is called, is dressed by a cylinter cutter running at right angles with the saws, and dressing the back smooth as fast as the save is cut. The machine can be set to any desired circle or thickness of stave, and will cut those of any length, from 16 to 48 inches. The saving of timber is said to be forty per cert, and the claimed that this patent does away with cylinder as we, each of which costs about \$100 for a 26-inch, and \$20 extra for each extra inch.

nch. Mr. Fee's cotton seed machinery consists of a "huller" and a press. For the benefit of Northern readers it may be well to state that the lint adh-res tens-ciously to the hull of the seed, and after all is torn off that can be by the gin, there still remains a furze which, when the seeds are exten by stock, accumulates in large masses in the stomach, and causes death. The in large masses in the stomach, and causes death. The meat within the bull of the seed contains a very large percentage of oil, and more nutritive properties in the meat left after its expression, that any other vegetable product, lineard not excepted. The object of Mr. Fee's machinery is to separate the hull from the seed, and then express the oil, and prepare the residulum as food for stock. How all this is accomplished I will show in a separate article before long.

P. Cook of Tonawanda, N. Y., has a simple and efficacious machine for cutting lumber into ton boards and veneers. It consists of a "box" swinging like a pendulum in a curved bed, shaped like the arc of a circle. The log is thrown into the sox after having been cut

The log is thrown into the box after having been cut into proper lengths, and forced throng a kni e in the bottom of the bod. This swinging box is worked by two connecting rods attached to driving wheels. It is said to be capable of cutting 1,000 feet in a minute. said to be capable of cutting 1,000 feet in a minute. Cock's evaporator for boiling sorgho jaice has been at work with good success throughout the Fair. The manufactures at lest have some samples of real cane sogar made on this pan, which are quite another thing from the sickly glucose angars which they and their customers have paraded as the great triamph of the sorgho. The crystals in these new samples are sharp, cubic in form, and why are technically termed "strong." The bolt-cutting machine of Bussett & Bateman of Cincinnati does good work and does it fast. The hot round bar is ied into cies on a rotary stock, when they are cut off and headed, the header being worked by a cam. It can be so adjusted as to make various lengths and sizes, and to make any shaped head, or any shape under the head, from the round bar at the or any shape under the head, from the round bur at the rate of twenty per minute. Rafus Datton, esq., who is known to the public as the maker of the Atkins raking reaper, has a new mower and resper at this show. It has a single driver with internal gear for reaping, and a double driven for mowing (an extra wheel and extra pinion being given for the purpose of converting it into a mower). The cutter bar is of steel—the knives for resping have a sickle-edge, and those for mowing a smo th one. The guard is made hollow, so as to inclose the knife-back and avoid choking. The graring is all encared to exclude dirt, a point which has an important pearing upon the meries of a ing. The graring is all encared to exclude dirt, a point which has an important bearing upon the merie of a harvester. The driver is of wood, which enables the inventor to use as large a diameter as will secure ample power, but still have less weight to dis reas the here than if the wheel were of cast-iron. Wilson's rake, which is attached to th's machine, and may be added to any hand-raking reaper, consists of two arms with steel forks attached, which are operated by a cam, in such a way as to make the same motions as those of

with steel torks attached, which are operated by a cam, in such a way as to make the same motions as those of a man in raking by hand.

In the implement tent there is a display of eyeless too's, which seem to be a g eat improvement upon the old style. On the har dle is an iron socket and a sirrup placed around both. The stirrup is drawn taut on the tool which is invested. the tool which is inserted—say an ax, pickax, grabber, adze, or hammer—and held to its place by a steel wedge. The tool, consequently, cannot come loose, it may be fastened or removed in a moment, and a series of tools may be applied to a single handle. For miners or railroad men, who dull so many picks in the course of a day, the value of these eveless tools will be apperent. A retary cultivating harrow invented and exhibited by Orman Coe of Washington, Wisconsin, is a novelty. It has two thering from bars for sides, which are joined by a cross bar behind, the whole making a triangle. One each of the side bars are three wheels of spikes bent to a curve and set at such an angle that they revolve and fork he ground as the harrow travels forward. From what I saw of its operation I should think it a good thing for light fallow, and for covering seed; but I indge that it will scarcely replace the harrow on sod or heavy clay.

Thursday was to have been the last day of the Fair, and it was expected that the receipts would have com-pared favorably with those of any other, but an un-timely shower in the morning destroyed these pleasant timely shower in the morning destroyed these pleasant expectations, and made it (finance ally) necessary to hold over to morrow. There still remain to be examined the trotting stallions, marce, and some other classes of horses. The premium for the best trotting stallion is \$60.0—a sum large enough to warrant the Society in anticipating a large attendance of people. The Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, which has acted throughout this Fair with unequaled meanness and folly, has concluded at the eleventh hour to charge 25 cents for the round trip to and from the grounds. If it had not been a wordy as to sak over 21 cents per contact per second and promise the same contact per second as the same contact per second and promise per second had not been so greedy as to ask over 21 cents per mile, and had provided cars enough to bring the people into town after getting them out to the grounds, there would have been double or troble as many thousands of

would have been double or troble as many thomands of parset pers carried each day.

In my previous letter, a description was given of Palmer's excellent draining pump, and it was stated that a number of them are now employed for wrecking purposes in New-York harbor by the Board of Underpurposes in New-York harbor by the Board of Under-writers. Imagine my surprise in sceing the paper state that the pump was employed by the Board of Under-takers! Perhaps, with no very intimate acquaintence with n achinery, our compositor had a vague notion that the pump was to be used in recovering the bodies of persons drowned in ponds or lakes, by removing the water, and leaving a dry bed exposed! As this letter is closed, the sun goes down in a binse of glory, which is accepted by the office s of the Society as a favorable angury for the finals to-morrow. There was much excitement to-day in regard to the trial of ateum fire congines, for this city has an especial interest

and pride in the progress of the machine toward popular favor. Competent judges were appointed; and, all things being ready at the appointed hour, the word was given, and away the first machine went. The four